

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 14.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST APRIL.

SOME changes have been made in the Directorate of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Lane being appointed Director of Traffic, and Mr. Reynolds, Director of Construction; while Mr. Luke reverts in consequence to his substantive post of Superintendent.

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears from an officer who has just arrived from Zanzibar that the state of affairs along the coast continues very unsettled. Great animosity towards Europeans prevails among the natives. It is stated that it is unsafe for Europeans to venture out alone anywhere.

THE penalties prescribed in Sir Richard Webster's Bill to prevent the disclosure of official secrets are pretty severe. A spy who makes sketches of fortresses or who communicates plans or information to foreign Governments against the interest of the State, will be liable, if the Bill passes, to imprisonment for life. A servant in public employment who does the same may have a life sentence or five years' penal servitude.

AN endeavour is to be made to bring the Harnia of the Ludhiana district under effective control. They are one of the many criminal tribes in the Punjab addicted to the commission of serious crime, with a tendency to wander far from their homes in pursuit of plunder, a calling which is hereditary. They number over two thousand. Attempt to induce the tribe to settle down to agricultural pursuits has been partially successful, and it is now proposed to extend the experiment by giving the tribe employment at the head-works of the Jhelum Canal, with the additional inducement of their being given land to establish a village on the canal bank hereafter if they behave themselves well.

THE cause of the nasal twang seems to be shrouded in mystery, judging from the contradictory hypotheses advanced to account for it. For whereas Australia attributes it to indolence, it is certain that the conditions of life in America, which may be regarded as the home of this twang, are the reverse. Life in America is a busy and restless one; and if indolence has really anything to do with the twang, it is very possible that extremes, as regards this matter, produce like results. It is an interesting question whether or not excessive hurry and pressing business necessitate the substitution of nasal murmurs for open speech and so infect the utterance of words. But whatever the cause, Australia is alarmed, and steps are being taken to keep the twang out of the country, just as the Chinaman has been.

DURING his recent tour in Upper Burma the Chief Commissioner has devoted a portion of his valuable time to instructing officials as to their costume. At one of the principal stations on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, he was received by the Deputy Commissioner, who hastened forward to greet his Chief arrayed in a *gharun* coat, of an aggressive pattern, and flannel trousers. The Deputy Commissioner's salutations were coldly received and his light but servicable get-up strongly disapproved of. And immediate communication was made to him that it would be advisable to retire to his house and dress. The abashed subordinate beat a retreat. The resources of his wardrobe were scanty, but with assistance he finally succeeded in arraying himself in sad coloured cloth garments. After a vigorous search the resources of the whole station proved insufficient to supply a tall hat. Arrayed in the garb of civilized life the abashed subordinate rejoined his Chief. His fault is regarded as no light one as it had been distinctly announced that the Chief Commissioner's arrival at the station would be "public."

THE unexpected swaying of the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur, at and after the opening ceremony, was the cause of a good deal of scientific surprise. After the gates had been formally unlocked, and Lord Reay headed the crowd that pressed on to the bridge, the swaying motion became very marked: it was not altogether easy to keep on a straight line, and Lord Reay discreetly shortened his stay upon the structure. Later, on the swaying motion, when there were but two files of passengers on the sideways,

was clearly perceptible to the eye; and it is no exaggeration to say the lateral movement was from one-third to one-half a foot in extent. It may be quite true there is no danger to the trains; but at the same time the passage of a large number of wayfarers might cause serious danger to the stability of the bridge, and it will be therefore wise to take further precautions. One engineering authority thinks all danger might be obviated by a widening of the present platform.

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Civil and Military Gazette* that certain Foreign Arabs have brought into Sind and the Punjab appeals from the Mahdi of the Soudan for help towards a Moslem union against Christian nations both in Asia and Africa in furtherance of the prophetic passages in the Koran which foretell the advent of the Mahdi, and final struggle between the faith of Christ and Islam, and domination of the latter.

THE *Saturday Review* thus remarks with regard to the Bar as a profession:—

As recently as the Palmerstonian period the fool of the family, or at any rate the younger son, was wont, almost as a matter of course, to be pitchforked into the Church, that being the profession popularly supposed to require for its successful practice a minimum of brains. To-day it is the Bar which is admittedly the refuge for the destitute; and this may, and probably does, account in a great measure for the appalling disproportion between the supply of barristers and the demand for their services by the lower branch of the profession and by the public generally. Perhaps nobody requires to be told that all the liberal professions as they are called are over-stocked, and, as for the Bar, it may be stated with the utmost confidence that there are infinitely more cats than mice. The pity of it is that the Bar, as a profession, has long been going from bad to worse, and progresses the wrong way every year. It is an absolutely painful spectacle to watch the great army of the unemployed, the multitude of legal "loafers" and out-of-works, in the Palace of Justice. We must also keep well in view the important fact that not a few cases, in which we will say from four to six counsel are employed, last from half a day to three days, and even more, leaving scores of expectant "silk" and "juniors" chewing the end of enforced idleness or tearing their wigs with vexation at the slow movement of the law's delay.

Why then should people still continue to crowd the Bar? The writer replies:—

Why, then, do we find so many hundreds of men going to the Bar year after year, increasing the already crowded ranks of a profession where the weeding-out process is a very slow one? Well, membership of the Bar immediately confers some sort of position; and then, of course, there are the great prizes to be drawn by somebody or other from the legal lottery prizes which to the soldier and the sailor must seem beyond the dreams of avarice. Unfortunately, there are very few of these slices of luck; and unless you are endowed with splendid abilities, possess money of your own, or, as has been said, rejoice in exceptional patronage at the hands of solicitors, few, if any, the *gros lots* come your way.

ONE of the newest devices for utilising sawdust is the scheme of a Canadian mechanic, who claims that by grinding the refuse into a uniform fineness, mixing it with the refuse gas tar from the gas-house, and compressing the substance into cakes, a fuel can be made in every way superior to soft coal for open fires.

THE Government of India, after experiments that have extended over eight or ten years, have decided that carrier pigeons are not worth their keep as an auxiliary force. Accordingly the lofts where these birds have been bred and trained, with some little expense, and much trouble, at Quetta, Peshawar, Dera Ghazi Khan and other places are to be put up to the hammer together with their inmates.

A REFORMATORY for juvenile offenders in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh is to be established at Bareilly, to accommodate 60 boys to begin with. The management will be entrusted to a Superintendent and a Committee of visitors. No boy is to be consigned to the Reformatory on a first conviction, unless a tendency to crime is found in him; nor a boy below the age of 9 years or above 14 years.

THERE are to be certain temporary changes in the staff of the Medical College Hospital. Dr. McLeod goes on leave, Dr. Raye acts for him, and Dr. O'Brien from Burdwan takes up Dr. Raye's duties. Dr. J. B. Gibbons, Resident Physician, and Medical attendant at the out-door Dispensary, also goes on leave, and Assistant Surgeon Gobind Chunder Chatterji acts for him.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD APRIL.

THE Committee which is to take up the question of administrative reform in the N. W. Provinces has commenced to collect statistical and other information towards the purposes in view. The Committee with Mr. Quinton as its president, will probably sit at Allahabad till the end of the month, when its labours will be transferred to Naini Tal.

IN noticing the appointment of the Committee, the *Pioneer* makes an allusion to the necessity for territorial redistribution in the matter of Commissionerships with a view to more equally balancing the work done by the various officers. "The two Divisions of Allahabad and Benares," says our contemporary, "have a population of about six millions and ten millions respectively, equal in the aggregate to the population of the Kingdom of Bombay." The Land Revenue in the Allahabad Division is nearly 93 lakhs of rupees and in the Benares Division about 83 lakhs. The Commissioner in each case, it must be acknowledged, has to bear a very heavy burden of responsibility. The Rent Act appeals, which the Commissioner must dispose of, average in that Division over 800 a year, while in Allahabad with its larger revenue they are under 340. Twice within the last two years an additional Commissioner has had to be appointed to Benares to work off arrears, and it has only been in this way that the machinery of administration has been kept going. Temporary relief, however, is all that these expedients afford, and the time has now come when some permanent change should be made in the interests both of the official and the people."

"As regards Oudh," our contemporary goes on to say, "that Province with its four Divisions compared with the six in the North-West Provinces is clearly over-Commissioned. At present, however, its Commissioners are Sessions Judges also, and it would be obviously unfair to reduce their number by one-half, and still ask them to discharge their Sessions duties. The obvious remedy is to appoint District and Sessions Judges which Oudh is sadly in need of, and if this can be done, the work of administration will be greatly facilitated. A good deal must, of course, depend on financial considerations, for it is not likely that any scheme involving heavy expenditure will be accepted by the Local Government. This is one of the points to which the Committee will pay most attention."

THE Governor of Yunnan states that in some of the country districts of that province the villagers have a horrible custom of burning to death any man caught stealing corn or fruits in the fields. They at the same time compel the man's relations to sign a document giving their consent to what is done, and then make them light the fire with their own hands, so as to deter them from lodging a complaint afterwards. Recently a case of the kind occurred in the Ch'uching Prefecture. One evening a man was going down to watch his own field. His path led him along the side of a patch of maize belonging to another man. As he passed he pulled off a head of corn. The owner saw him and reported the matter to his landlord, upon which the latter proposed that the pilferer should be burned. On the following day the two men seized their victim and bound him. The poor man's mother came with all her relations and begged for mercy. She offered to make atonement by forfeiting the whole of her property to the community; but all she could say was of no avail. The woman was compelled to set fire to the faggot, and her son was burnt to death. Afterwards as soon as she could she stole away to the town and gave information to the authorities. The two men were immediately arrested. One of them, the landlord, died in prison; but the other was sent to the provincial capital for trial, where he has been condemned to immediate decapitation, and the sentence has been carried into effect without delay. This terrible practice came into use during the time of the Yunnan rebellion; and the constant efforts of the authorities have not succeeded in extirpating it since.

THE judgment of the Punjab Chief Court in the case of Ajodhia Parshad vs. Shibu Mal and another is of interest, as it sets up a distinction between the law of slander as administered in India and in England. Defendant No. 1, in Sadr Bazaar, Lahore,

made a slanderous imputation on the chastity of plaintiff's wife, which was then and there corroborated by defendant No. 2. Plaintiff sued them for damages. The Court below, without making any inquiry into the merits, dismissed the suit on the ground that the plaintiff had no personal cause of action, since the wife was the person injured, and that she was, therefore, an essential party to the suit. It held further that this was not a case in which permission could be given to join the wife as co-plaintiff, and there was no person before the Court who was entitled to sue. The Chief Court had to consider whether, on the above facts, the husband had any right of action himself apart from his wife. The Court held that it would be acting in accordance with "justice, equity and good conscience" in following a contrary rule to that recognised by the English Courts, and in laying down that the husband may maintain an action alone for slanderous words spoken of his wife, when published with such precision that, having regard to the time and place, they may well create a reasonable apprehension in his mind that his reputation is injured.

THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL.

MR. MARBLE, "a poet of California," has been asking for a divorce from his wife on the ground of "mental cruelty." She ridiculed his poetry, and tore up his manuscripts. The Judge declined to help the bard out of his difficulties. They say that Mrs. Marble has saved the critics a world of trouble, and that the idea is not quite bad that when a person takes to writing poetry, the first one to consult with should be his wife, whose instinct will be far more reliable in the case than the judgment of the most expert connoisseur.

It is officially announced that the sum of Rs. 75,000 has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, for the purpose of erecting and fitting a laboratory for scientific medical research, on a site in the immediate vicinity of the Grant Medical College.

THE *Journal of Education* is given to understand that the Rev. T. E. Slater intends to bring out a work on the lines of the suggested Moral Text Book of the Government of India for use in colleges and schools. The book will contain, amongst other matters, an exposition of Dr. Martineau's Ethical Philosophy.

MR. PARNELL estimates that his expenses in defending himself against the charges of the *Times* before the Special Judicial Commission amount already to £50,000.

THE latest grievance in the Subordinate Medical Department is the issue of an order by the military authorities, that in future all medical students on passing out of the Medical College at Calcutta shall be duly "attested and enlisted." On entering College, these students are given to understand that they are at liberty to resign at the expiration of three years' services, if so disposed; but the new order evidently contemplates a change, whose exact nature is not known.

THE following incidents in the recent marriage of the young Emperor of China will be read with interest. The bride was chosen two years ago. In the first instance, an order was issued to the Eight Banners (the body-guard of the Emperor) commanding all girls of a particular age and of all ranks to appear on a certain day at the palace. The Board of Astrology then took the horoscopes of all the girls, and those who had been lucky enough to be born under a favorable planetary aspect were at once submitted to the Dowager Empress, who selected a number of them, and domiciled them in the palace, so that she may have an idea of their merits and demerits and when the "ineligibles" were weeded out, a selection was made of the bride-elect. The fortunate Empress of China is the niece of the Dowager Empress.

THE latest information received from Bokhara states that the Shah of Bokhara had returned again from Karshi to Bokhara city, whence his departure some time ago with a large military retinue southwards gave rise to alarmist rumours.

SULTAN MURAD KHAN, of Kataghan, who fled with Ishak Khan to Bokhara, is now reported by Afghan correspondents to have arrived with a number of Afghan refugees close to the frontier of Afghan Turkistan, near Sardahai on the Oxus. The Amir is meanwhile apparently concentrating troops at Mazar-i-Sharif, in Afghan Turkistan, the garrisons of Kundus and Indarab in Badakshan having been ordered thither. The reform of the civil administration of the Turkistan Province is also proceeding, and a number of Munshis, who were sent for from the Cabul Provinces, have started for Balkh.

FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL.

It will be pretty generally conceded that among all insect pests, white-ants are the most annoying as they are certainly the most destructive. The following specific for their destruction, which is said never to fail, may therefore prove of some use. Take a quantity of common aloes and extract the juice by passing the leaves through a mangle or some other similar contrivance, boil it to a creamy consistency, and add six ounces of powdered camphor to every gallon of juice, when it is ready for use. It is also effectual in destroying vermins which attack plants; for this purpose the preparation should be mixed with water and sprinkled on the leaves of trees.

DURING the month of March 1889, 33,820 persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 25,539 males and 7,444 females, and of Europeans 669 males and 168 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,609.

A VERY curious story has, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, been unearthed at the British Museum, showing how the *Times*, not far from a century since, was imposed upon by a forgery which caused much excitement at the period. It appears that on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1796, it published, as coming from the columns of *L'Eclair*, a Paris journal which then enjoyed the reputation of being usually well informed, the text, in French, of a treaty of peace alleged to have been entered into between the French Republic and the Emperor of Austria. The news was so good and so unexpected that all the funds rose at a bound, and the Stock Exchange temporarily rejoiced. This was despite the fact that the previous evening, in the House of Commons, Lord Grey had called the attention of Pitt the younger to the fact that copies of *L'Eclair* were in circulation that day containing the striking news, and that the Prime Minister had replied that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, and that he doubted its authenticity, because the French used in the supposed treaty was more than dubious. It was, in fact, as grotesquely bad as Pigott's spelling; but the *Times* then, as now, was confident in the integrity of its agents, and told Mr. Pitt on that eventful Saturday that "all we can say is that the thing came to us in the regular way from Ramsgate in the name of our Dover correspondent, and that it appears to us perfectly regular." But by Monday it began to recognise that something was wrong, and the committee of the Stock Exchange took the matter up, and offered £500 to be put on the track of the forgers, for by that time it had been found that forgery had been at work, some Jews in the City of London having for speculative purposes fabricated the whole number of *L'Eclair* in question, and circulated it to various papers and prominent persons in the shape best calculated to deceive.

WE understand that the report of the Committee appointed to consider a scheme for the establishment of a free public library in Calcutta has been forwarded by the Bengal Government to the local Municipality and the authorities of the Calcutta Public Library, for an expression of their views.

RUSSIA has demanded explanations of Roumania for various grievances, and notably for the expulsion of Russian subjects from Roumania.

THE Governor-General of Goa has resigned his office, and shortly proceeds to Lisbon, whence he will go to Cape de Verde to take charge of his new office of Governor-General of that place. His successor will be Senhor Francisco Maria da Cunha, who was once a Governor-General of Mozambique, and made an excellent Governor there.

IN certain parts of the Chinese Empire, floating gardens meet the gaze yearly on the inland waters. They are made up of bamboo rafts ten to twelve feet long and half as much broad, with a layer of straw on the top. An overlying deposit of mud, two inches thick, receives the seedlings. The rafts are fastened to the bank of a river in some quiet spot, and take their chances. The straw decays, and the mud gives way in time, but the plants, a kind of edible convolvulus, have meanwhile struck their roots through to the underlying water, and have overspread the raft. Its stems and roots come in handy as articles of food. Marshes readily lend themselves to cultivation in this manner. Floating rice fields may be seen on the Yangtse and Yellow rivers. Weeds and mud on bamboo rafts form the soil in which transplanted paddy plants thrive and ripen the grain within 60 to 70 days. Such fields are an important mainstay in time of drought.

THE Treasuries in Upper Burmah have lately issued Circulars refusing to receive any Burmese coin. The Post Offices the Telegraph Offices have followed

suit, and now the Bazaar people are naturally very particular as to what they give in exchange of silver, and what they take.

SATURDAY 6TH APRIL.

MR. BADSHAH, the Postmaster-General of the N. W. Provinces, has started a little monthly under the title of the *N. W. P. Postal Record* from the 1st instant. It contains a summary of all current Post Office news, the postings and gazettings of employes of the Department, and a couple of clearly written articles, one on the new Foreign Express, and the other on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway in its bearings on the postal system. The *Record* will no doubt be useful to Postmasters and their subordinates for the information it contains.

REGARDING the Calcutta-Bombay express, we find it stated that the cost of each train to the Post Office is Rs. 1,560, exclusive of the services of the postal establishment that accompanies it. The receipts for the first four weeks of its running average about Rs. 350, and have in no instance exceeded Rs. 400. The loss each week then to the Department is about Rs. 1,200, and to this has to be added the expense of the inland special from Bombay, which, by reason of the perversity of the steamer arrivals, seems to be required three times out of four, and is a dead loss, as there are no extra postage fees. If the principles, therefore, of the Government resolution which constituted it are to be kept up, the express service may be looked upon as doomed. For it was laid down that it must be self-supporting, and that the country at large could not be called upon to pay in order to provide special postal facilities to Calcutta.

A FRENCH Schoolmistress—Mlle. Mulot—living at Angers, has invented a method by which the blind can easily correspond with those who see. The invention is, therefore, a marked improvement on the Braille system of raised letters, by which persons afflicted with loss of sight correspond with each other only. Mlle. Mulot's apparatus is really a little printing press in a portfolio about the size of a sheet of note-paper. The blind person spreads it out and impresses the letters required on white paper, under which there is a coloured pad which gives them a blue appearance; and they are thus not only brought out in relief for the touch of those deprived of sight, but are also visible to the eyes of those who see. One of Mlle. Mulot's blind pupils has been able, it is stated, by means of this system, to take part in a competitive examination for the diploma of elementary teacher, and to "distance" some of the candidates who were in possession of their visual faculties.

AFTER long negotiations, an arrangement has been come to between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the joint establishment of a direct steamer and railway line to Japan via Vancouver. The two Governments will subsidise dew lines of steamers running between Liverpool and Canada, and, on the other side, between Vancouver and Yokohama.

COLONEL WILSON, the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, proposes to make an application to the Government for the extension and increase of the Bombay Police, now numerically inadequate for the proper performance of their duties. The European staff is so hard worked that an additional superintendent, two inspectors, and a few constables will have to be added immediately.

THE Emperor of Austria has sent congratulatory telegrams to the various Consuls-General in the East in respect to the death of the Crown Prince. He expresses himself deeply affected by the messages he has received, which show that Austrian subjects abroad are deeply interested in the unity of the Empire.

A PUNA paper says that a second Commission will sit in that city to decide whether those Mamlatdars, who confessed to having given bribes to Mr. Crawford and Hanmant Rao, have done so of their own free will, or whether they have been coerced, and whether they shall continue to dispense justice.

THE latest contribution to Indian snake-poison literature is a publication by Dr. Waddell, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, giving the results of experiments to test the ability of snakes to injure and destroy their own kind. Broadly, he has found that cobras cannot poison cobras, or even daboias or kraits, but will kill the common viper. Neither krait nor daboia can poison the cobra. The explanation suggested by Dr. Waddell is that the poison of krait and daboia is analogous in strength to that of the cobra, and that poisonous snakes are inoculated with their own poison by gradual mixture of the venom with the salivary and gastric juices, and are thus protected against other reptiles whose poison is not much stronger than their own.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889.

A TARDY BUT SATISFACTORY VINDICATION.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, from his place in the Council in 1882, denounced the late Hon'ble Kristodas Paul as "DISHONEST AND DISHONORABLE." The occasion which called forth this denunciation was an editorial against the Cooly Bill which was subsequently passed as Act II of 1882. The Bill was proposed, not with the object of reducing the horrors of "the middle passage," but to lighten the responsibility of those who were engaged in carrying coolies across that passage, and as there were several members in Council who were interested in tea gardens, the Bill met with a warm welcome in the Council Chamber, and the denunciation was hailed with delight. Even Lord Ripon, who had done some valuable service in connexion with the suppression of kidnapping of slaves in the seas surrounding the Southern continent, who was perfectly familiar with the practices of slave-hunters and exerted his energies as one of the staunch supporters of Lord Amberley's Act of 1872 for the suppression of slave-trade in the South Sea Islands, failed to rise to the requirements of that odious trade in this country, and when reminded of his action elsewhere he resented what he thought was an affront. The leading representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press, the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Indian Daily News* took the same view of the case and revelled in opprobrious terms, and such terms as 'discourteous,' 'discreditable,' 'dishonorable,' 'misrepresentation,' 'want of candour,' 'hardihood of diction,' 'rhetorical weed' danced in all the mazes of poetic imagination in the orations of the Honourable Members to smother opposition. Nothing was thought to be too hard against those who opposed the measure. On the other hand, the late Hon'ble Kristodas Paul, from his intimate knowledge of the condition of this country, thought differently. He dreaded that the worst results would follow from the measure proposed, and it would prove a curse and not a blessing. Previously for twenty long years the Government had been trying very stringent measures to put down the horrors of the cooly trade, and he felt that a relaxation of the conditions of those measures would prove not a repressive, but a premium on the horrors of that trade. And in the warmth of his heart and the love of his countrymen he denounced the measure as a "slave law." The parallel he drew between the Fugitive Slave Law of America and the Cooly Bill bore the impress of his hard common sense, of his knowledge of the world, and of his mastery in polemics. It was too true in every respect to be open to any cavil, and his opponents were driven to act under the brief which says: "no case; abuse the plaintiff's attorney" and culminated in the denunciation "dishonest and dishonorable" from the then head of the local Government. Alas! Kristodas did not live long enough to see himself avenged. He died under the rancour of the denunciations, but fully conscious that he had done his duty and that what were intended as opprobria, were in reality the language of praise. The whirl-gig of time has now avenged his wrong. Sir Stuart Bayley, as the immediate successor of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, made a speech at the last meeting of the Bengal Council showing clearly that what Kristodas Paul had apprehended had really come to pass. Sir Stuart did not name Kristodas, but had he done so, he could not have made the vindication more emphatic with regard to the points which he touched. Not to weaken it by any paraphrase of our own, we here reproduce his words, which will be read with great interest, by those who cherish the memory of our predecessor:

"Unquestionably the framers of this Act looked forward to a number of free coolies finding their way to Assam, and who, when they got up there could give their labour to whoever they chose, of if they did not like to do so, could come back again, and who,

to a certain extent, haggled in gardens for what wages they wanted. If the vista which rose before the view of the framers of the Act had been a real one, if what they foresaw did actually come to pass, and a number of free coolies did find their way up, it would have been pleasant for the coolies, the Government and for Assam, and it would have been the first step towards getting rid of a penal Act. But what did occur has been the reverse of what the framers of the Act expected. They wanted to get rid of middlemen, the recruiter and contractor who collected these coolies. They wanted to get rid of these men, and also, no doubt, to get rid of the expenses which that system involved. But what has happened? The contractor remains, and he is neither licensed or known to the Magistrate; the recruiter remained, and he is not registered or licensed, and no enquiry into his character made, and any body can go about to do the business, and the natural result is that it has gravitated to the lowest and worst possible characters. The coolies collected are lodged in the recruiter's depot, this depot is not inspected, nor is it under the Magistrate's control, and he is here to-day and in another place to-morrow. No one has power to supervise him. When coolies are collected they are not at the time placed where they are collected under any control. There is not that opportunity which the Magistrate ought to have of enquiring who they are, or who their coolies are, and to all intents and purposes they remain outside the control and supervision of the Act, provided they remain under the same conditions as they were in before, that is to say, there is no supervision, there is no possibility of protection, and there is no sanitary regard for them. But they are at the mercy of the recruiters and sirdars, and when once collected they are carried off up to Assam without any more sanitary supervision than that of any ordinary passengers. The difference between them and the ordinary passengers is that they go in hundreds and have to stay wherever the contractor's men wish to stay; they cannot escape, their communications with the outer world are cut off, and if cholera breaks out among them they are helpless. As I said before, cholera broke out among them last year. Advice was asked for and was received from the Sanitary Commissioner and from the Superintendent of Inland Emigration. Both officers used what powers they had or had not possibly, examine and control, under certain circumstances, the sanitary condition of the depots wherever they were found."

Sir Stuart Bayley's speech is reticent about kidnapping; but the representations of the Indian Association in this respect leave no room for doubt that the evils which Kristodas apprehended were realised in that respect as in others. *A priori* one would imagine that to suppress the Penal Code and to replace seven years' hard labour by a fine of fifty rupees, are direct premiums on kidnapping, and the experience of the last eight years has shown the effect thereof. It is a pity that the Government has not yet risen equal to the occasion. It does not propose to change the law in any way, but only to provide a set of by-laws in regard to the sanitary measures to be adopted during the "middle passage." The bill submitted to the Council is so meagre that we do not get an idea even of the by-laws to be enacted. It says only that whatever by-laws would hereafter be framed by the Bengal Government, they should have the force of law. It is in fact made up of the same stuff with which a certain hot place is paved, and the public will no doubt thank the Council for it. For us our greatest gratification in the matter is to find that the wrong done to our predecessor has been avenged.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR

We publish in another column a letter from a well-informed correspondent which discloses a sad state of affairs at Indore. Has not the Maharaja Holkar a real friend who would point out to him the error of his ways? Has the Statement to which the Secretary of State presented to Parliament in August last drawn his attention, we wonder? We reproduce it here for the benefit of his friends and well-wishers:

"The report on affairs at Indore is by no means satisfactory. In ascending the *gadi* on the 3rd July 1886, the new Maharaja Holkar gave promises of good government, and began well by abolishing all transit duties and other obnoxious dues within his State. He dismissed, among other leading men in the State, the late Minister, Nana Moroji; but in his place he appointed a

former Minister, Dewan Ragunath Rao, who is a man of high character and ability. The Maharaja's other appointments to the highest positions in his State were also considered good; and had he been willing both to support the competent officials whose services he had obtained, and himself to pay attention to his public duties, his administration would have been satisfactory; but, unfortunately, he has of late seen fit not only to neglect his own duties, but also to refuse to permit others to work. Meanwhile, complaints have been growing at Indore of the dismissal of worthy officials, of gross interference with the course of justice, and of the appointment of unworthy and ignorant favourites to responsible offices. Under the circumstances the Dewan has felt it impossible to carry out the reforms he sees necessary, and has desired to resign. In his report for the year 1886-87 he thus pointed out the measures demanding the Maharaja's serious attention and consideration:

The land revenue settlements require revision, and the burden of the ryots requires to be lightened. The cesses imposed on the ryots towards the close of the late Maharaja's reign should be abolished, as they are neither just nor necessary, but are oppressive to the ryots. Land revenue settlements remain to be made in certain parts. These settlements should be made without any further delay, and with some liberality, as the assessment has become heavy owing to the fall in the price of opium. There is a large sum of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue, which is mischievously operating upon the well-being of the ryots. These require to be remitted. The establishment the Dewan considers necessary would include a patwari for each village, a naib amin, for each tract yielding Rs. 5,000 a year, an amin over every two or more naibamins, these again being grouped under four subhas, viz., for Rampura, Indore, Nimar, and Nimawar. Then the civil and criminal jurisdiction should be entrusted to a Zilla judge, with assistant judges under him. Then there is required a State engineer, a State surgeon, and a European superintendent for the Educational Department with Native officers under him. And, the Dewan adds: "To make these services really efficient, an idea of permanency should be infused into them. It is therefore necessary to issue a proclamation that none shall be liable to be dismissed until he is punished criminally, or found, upon due inquiry and trial, to be incompetent; and that none shall be appointed to any post, who has not passed the prescribed examination entitling him for the post, and who is not otherwise also fit for the post."

No account is given of the expenditure of the State for the year 1886-87, but the revenue collected is stated to have amounted to Rs. 624,220, out of a total demand of Rs. 741,820. Nearly the whole of the balance, Rs. 117,600, is due from land.

"The balance of land revenue which remains to be collected," says the Dewan, "is above one-fifth of the demand. I entertain no hopes of its collection. I doubt whether the four-fifths collected have been obtained from the cultivating ryots and from the crops of the year. The truth is that the demand is excessive by more than one-fifth. . . . A wise administrator should at once reduce the demand by one-fifth and adjust the existing unequal taxation. . . . The truth is that permanency and moderation are the *sine qua non* of a good revenue settlement of any country."

This document has an ominous look about it. That the Maharaja's administration is not giving satisfaction is quite clear from it. That there is immediate need for reform admits of no doubt. The Maharaja should take warning in time, and proceed at once to set his house in order. He must remember that in 1837-38 the Holkar territory became so disorganized that it became necessary for the British Government to interfere. Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar was accordingly informed that the British Government would consider it its duty to assume the management of the country under its officers should the Resident at Indore be unable at a certain fixed period to report a material amelioration in the state of affairs within his dominions. The reforms suggested were promptly adopted and a terrible calamity was averted. The conditions of the tenure of the Raj were different then from what they are at present, and still the British Government was forced to interfere. The treaty rights which existed at that time do not exist at present. In a letter to the late Maharaja Tukaji Rao, shortly after his installation the Governor General laid down the conditions on which the State was conferred

on him. This letter was declared to have the force of a *Sunud*, and the Maharajah was required to present a nuzzer of 101 gold mohurs on its delivery. The *sunud* reduces the Holkar Raj to the status of a taluqa. It is on a higher level than the taluquas of Ondh, it is true, but still it is on a lower footing than the territories of other independent chiefs. It is only during good behaviour that the State could be administered by the present Chief. We observe from an official Return that the revenue receipts which amounted in 1297 Fuslee to Rs. 72,69,200 were reduced in 1297 Fuslee to Rs. 47,49,500. So long as Maharaja Tukaji Rao was alive, the revenue showed no signs of diminution. The present Chief ascended the *gadi* in July 1886, and in the course of two years the revenue has been decreased by Rs. 25,19,700. This state of things shows that there is absolute necessity for the adoption of immediate measures of improvement.

We referred in a recent issue to the tyrannical acts of the Maharaja in reference to the Khasgi estate. He has taken forcible possession of the estate, to which the dowager Maharani alone is entitled by the terms of the gift which created it. He is behaving towards her in a manner which has caused intense dissatisfaction among his people. He is evidently under the belief that the paramount power will not interfere in the management of his private affairs. He is greatly mistaken, if he is indulging in such a dream. He should, as we said above, remember that his tenance of the Raj is on a different footing from that of other tributary chiefs. As regards the Khasgi estate, the reigning chief has no control over its management. Both the civil and criminal jurisdictions over the property lie with the dowager princess, who is its sole mistress, owning no allegiance to the occupant of the *gadi*. The Maharani Ahalyabai was the first lady who exercised such authority, by the terms of the agreement which created the property, and all the senior female members of the Holkar family have exercised the same authority since her death. It should be remembered also that the Khasgi endowment was created not by the Chief of Indore, but by the princes and chiefs of Rajputana and other provinces; and that the Holkar Raj has no connection whatever with the property. Ahalyabai in consideration of her piety happened to be the first beneficiary. Her husband died during the life-time of his father, but the property vested in her, and she had its entire management during her life-time. After her death the property, according to the terms of the gift, descended to Krishnabai, the wife of Jashvant Rao, and her management continued through the reigns of the successors of Jashvant Rao to the early years of the reign of the late Maharaja Tukaji Rao. The Ranis of Mulharao, of Martand Rao, and of Hari Rao, the three successors of Jashvant Rao, were not allowed to take the management of the Khasgi affairs during the life-time of Krishnabai. The late Maharaja of Indore wished at one time to deprive the then beneficiary of the estate, and to give it to his own natural mother. But his efforts were unsuccessful, and he was obliged to conform to the custom which regulated the descent in the Khasgi estate. The Maharaja was appointed a *manager* of the property on a fixed salary, and so far as our information goes he regularly drew his pay. All these facts will show that the forcible possession which the present Maharajah has taken of the property is perfectly unjustifiable, and if he does not mend his conduct the paramount power will be obliged to take cognisance of his conduct. The Foreign office, under the present *regime*, is evidently under the impression that the Khasgi estate is a part and parcel of the Indore State, and that, therefore, no interference can be exercised by the British Government in its affairs. Such an impression is unfounded. Had the Foreign Secretary referred to the archives of his office, he would have seen that on a former occasion interference was called for and exercised by the paramount power. This estate, as we have shown above, is distinct from the Indore State, and is managed as an independent Raj by itself, owning no allegiance to the Maharaja of Indore. The senior Maharani

of the Holkar family exercises all the civil and criminal powers, and no appeal lies from her to the Indore Darbar. Thus it will be seen that the Indore Maharaja has taken forcible possession of an independent Raj, whose jurisdiction is entirely separate from his own. Now the question arises, can the Maharaja of Indore under the circumstances mentioned above be allowed by the paramount power to tyrannize over an independent Maharani, who, in reference to the Khasgi estate, has no connection whatever with the Indore Raj, beyond the accidental circumstance, that she lives at Indore, and that a portion of the Khasgi estate is situated in Holkar's territory, though quite independent of it? The Khasgi estate has always enjoyed the protection of the British Power, and we cannot understand how the Foreign office can now withdraw it. The solution of the question lies in a nut-shell. One tributary prince deprives another tributary princess of her dominion. Both of them are under the protection of the British Government. The question to be decided is: can the paramount power permit the former to perpetrate a gross act of violence against the other who like the former is under its suzerainty? There cannot be two answers to this question, and we are sanguine Lord Lansdowne will deal with the question in a manner consistent with the rights and privileges which are enjoyed by the disputing parties, and recognized by the British Government.

THE BENGAL CANALS.

We have in a recent issue examined the financial results of irrigation works in Bombay, Madras and the Punjab during the official year 1887-88 and shown that none of those works exhibit a clean balance sheet excepting some works in the Madras Presidency, which were constructed under peculiarly favourable conditions, and the Western Jumna Canal, which had for its basis the old work of the Mogul Government. The Resolution of the Bengal Government or the Canal Revenue Report for 1887-88 is now before the public, and we proceed to consider how far irrigation works in this Province have proved reproductive and realized the expectations formed of them by their authors.

It appears that the total outlay, direct and indirect, to the close of the year 1887-88 on Canals in Bengal of which capital accounts are kept, amounted to, in round numbers, to 708 lakhs. Of this sum, nearly 6 crores have been charged to Loan Funds, 8 lakhs have been contributed by the Government of India from the Famine Insurance, on which no interest is charged and about a crore of rupees has been provided from the Provincial revenues. The total area commanded by irrigation canals in Bengal is upwards of 2½ million acres. Of this vast area, less than half a million acres were irrigated during the year under report. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that the Bengal canals should have failed to pay even their working expenses in 1887-88, to say nothing of the interest chargeable on the capital invested in them. The gross earnings indeed, fell short of the working expenses by something like two lakhs. In addition to this, interest amounting to nearly 23 lakhs was payable to the Imperial Government so that the total deficit to be met from the Provincial Revenues is about 25 lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor observes:—"The unfavourableness of the results for the last three years has thus been increasing, the deficits in 1885-86 and 1886-87 having been respectively Rs. 15,39,119 and 19,58,284 respectively, and is again due both to the falling off in receipts and increase in expenditure (though much more to the former than the latter) as compared with the previous year. * * * Practically, the falling off is entirely under Water-rates, whilst under Navigation there is very satisfactory increase, to which reference will be made further on. An examination of the figures by canals shows that although there is a small falling off on the Midnapore canal, the decrease under Water-rates is otherwise wholly on the Sone canals, there having been satisfactory increments both on the Orissa and Sone canals." It will thus be seen that the Sone canals from which great things had been

expected by our sanguine engineers, exhibit a decrease under the head of Water-rate. In order to understand clearly the results of the year's work, it is necessary to distinguish between the collections of arrears and those of the current demand. We note that of the outstandings of former years over 75 per cent was adjusted. The Bengal Government considers this result favourable and attributes it in a great measure to the arrears in the Shahabad district having been collected before the agitation on the Sone Canals began. Of the current year's demand 50 per cent. was adjusted. This result the Lieutenant-Governor pronounces unsatisfactory, and remarks that so far as the Sone Canals are concerned the falling off in the collections is accounted for by the agitation against the proceedings of the Canal revenue-officers. But notwithstanding this difficulty, the Sone Canals show better results than Orissa or Midnapore—a fact the significance of which cannot be over-estimated. The collections on the Sarun show a great improvement on the results of the previous year, but they are still considered unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"On the whole, and making allowances for the abnormal difficulties on the Sone Canals, the results can scarcely be deemed very unsatisfactory, but the Lieutenant Governor notices with approval that the matter continues to receive the attention of the District officers. The necessity, however, to reduce the arrears which still amount for years previous to the year under review to about a lakh of rupees, has not ceased and Sir Stuart Bayley trusts that the subject will receive attention especially in Orissa, which on the whole is the most backward in this respect." We fear that these remarks will have the effect of increasing the zeal of Canal revenue officers for the realization of outstandings and thus tending to the infliction of a good deal of oppression and hardship upon poor cultivators.

The only satisfactory feature in the Canal Revenue Report of Bengal under review is the increase in tollage collection, which amounted to 15 per cent. on the total collections of last year. But this satisfaction diminishes when it is borne in mind that the chief increase is on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals which are purely navigation channels and have nothing to do with irrigation. The public is naturally curious to know what Bengal Government is doing over the report of Mr. Cotton's Commission, which was submitted more than a year ago. The resolution under notice contains the following information on the subject:—"The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the necessity for further enquiry and the collection of opinion from experts has hitherto prevented any further action being taken on the report of the Commission that enquired in 1888 into the working of the Sone Canal system. These have now been brought to a conclusion and the report will be disposed of without further delay." Mr. Cotton's Commission made a thorough and comprehensive investigation into the whole question. We do not, therefore, see what necessity was there for making further enquiries into the matter. We hope that Sir Stuart Bayley, whose personal knowledge of Behar makes him peculiarly fit to satisfactorily deal with this important question, will adopt effectual measures for remedying the evils which have been shown to flow from the present system of working the Sone Canal.

A RHETORICAL EXHIBITION.

THE introductory lecture of Sir Henry Harrison at our Municipal Institute on Thursday last will strike many as eminently suggestive, and even those whose uninitiated ears the accomplished orator's rhapsody was not meant to reach will concede that his willing pupils could have a hardly more instructive and attractive inaugural address. The principal who in the depths of his conscience deemed himself a sinner for his delicts towards his pupils, but was at the same time loath to suspend the birch at the sacrifice of discipline, could not bring himself to pronounce a better conceived exhortation, and its effect, we take it, must have been almost electric to those to whom it was addressed. But upon those outside the walls of the academy the dissertation will fall a little flat, and the object

that was openly in view does not seem to have been fully attained, for refractory spirits in their usual style refused to be duped and did not care to conceal their "misgivings" about the dawn of the promised millennium.

In his fatherly anxiety to belaud and justify the work of his own hands, Sir Henry Harrison forgot to welcome and congratulate those who had been invited to assist at the christening of the new born prodigy that is to effect a revolution in the polity of the empire. The infant giant for aught we know may soon spurn at its five and seventy nurses wet and dry, and dispense with their "loyal and appreciative" spirit which the anxious parent sought to invoke, but still it would not have been wholly profitless to tip them a little and earn their good-will if possible, for although they cannot stealthily stifle and strangle it outright lesser injuries are not hard to inflict. The unintentional omission will be taken in good part let us hope, whatever may be our opinion of the ill-fated amalgamation, which, we are assured by Sir Henry Harrison, will "in years to come would be looked back upon as the first page in another chapter of the record of those wise measures by which the time-honored conservatism of Indian Society is being reconciled with the restless enterprise of European civilization." The pity of it, however, is that those for whose benefit it is supposed to be intended do not happen to regard the peerless boon of amalgamation just in the same light. Swallow with what grace they may the bitter pill with all its poisonous gilding, they look upon the scheme as an intolerable evil, and Sir Henry's justification of it on Thursday last was as lame as it was infructuous. The "larger area" for the "inauguration of local Government" in which Sir Henry seems to pride himself so much was not wholly without the blessing which is erroneously supposed to be freshly bestowed upon it, and a burden of taxation attendant upon the new measure cannot evoke feelings of very lively gratitude in those that will have to bear it. Sir Henry admitted that the salient features of the law, for which he was in great measure responsible, failed to gain the approbation of many sections of the community which were largely represented in the Corporation. But Sir Henry thought that in such a city as Calcutta, where interests were so varied and in some cases so conflicting, this was rather a merit than the reverse. There is, of course, plenty of room for difference of opinion on this subject, and it is useless to discuss it at a time when in the teeth of the most pronounced opinion Sir Henry and his friends have succeeded in forcing it down our unwilling throats. There was no occasion for nor was there any display of party spirit throughout the controversy, and we are unable to understand the unmerited insinuation about the lack of moderation and toleration. It was a pure question of what ought or ought not to be and it will not take long to demonstrate that the dissentients were not wholly in the wrong. The new Act may be a "workable" measure though it will not work what is expected or desired of it, and its justness and fairness have from its inception been questioned by those who are most affected by it and are not birds of passage like Sir Henry Harrison. We are not one of those who would think of "ridiculing or belittling" the duties of our Corporators, and we could not excuse any who being either nominated or elected would take up a blatant attitude and oppose the smooth working of their body. Nor are we persuaded that in entrusting the "products of the educational system half a century old" with the government of a "large commercial capital bristling with important and exacting interests" the Government is embarking in "experiments of transcendental importance," or is not doing its clearest duty on a common sense and practical view of the case. We are at the same time willing to accord our meed of praise to Sir Henry Harrison for giving expression to the following sentiments:—

"Suppose for a moment that at this present time it were possible to stop the annual indent on England for the recruitment of officials and soldiers, and leave the people here in the country to manage their own affairs without risk of commercial disaster, political danger, breach of public tranquillity, or class injustice,

that India thus left to itself could be relied on to take its place as a constituent portion of the vast Empire of Queen Victoria. Would it not be one of the most splendid triumphs recorded in history of a policy which some men may think too hopeful, but which all must admit to have been in the highest degree lofty, generous and noble?" For India as a whole, the speaker thought this day was still distant, but he added is not this a fair description of the very experiment they are now witnessing in Calcutta? For the last twelve years or even longer have not men whose grandfathers were trained in the very opposite school of ideas been controlling the affairs of the metropolis of India, been ministering to the many-sided wants of modern civilisation, been draining, sanitating, introducing pure water, and in a word carrying on the Municipal government according to Western methods? There were some persons excellently intentioned who have fretted and fumed because the wheels of the chariot of progress have at times tarried, but was not any progress at all in such a trial an almost unparalleled success? Was it not still more gratifying to reflect that this experimental system had in sober truth developed in many of the most experienced Commissioners that moderation in judgment, that sense of responsibility in action and discussion, that toleration of opposition, that practical sagacity which is the work of the experienced administrator?

We have the fullest sympathy with the chairman in his complaint that Municipal work is never fully appreciated. He justly remarked:—

It seemed to be a law for the Municipality that, while its good work should be ignored, its bad and doubtful work should always be dragged to the front. They had recently opened a magnificent square in the immediate vicinity of the most crowded portion of the town. How few knew of it? They had erected a new pumping station to restore the pressure in the Riparian Wards, it was finished, it had commenced work, it had proved a complete success; tens of thousands of persons who, in previous hot weather, had been clamouring for water and had been driven to wells and the river for their supply, were this year enjoying an abundance of filtered water. All this passed entirely unnoticed. It would be easy to enumerate other boons conferred upon the town to which the most practical testimony possible was furnished by the increasing favour which Calcutta finds as a residence, and the augmented value of property in it; but of all of this scarcely a word is ever heard, but if anything goes wrong, or even if by any obliquity of vision anything that is going right can be made to appear to be going wrong, it is at once seized upon and public attention drawn to it.

The upshot of the rest of Sir Henry's speech is that he has been induced at some little expense to the State to remain at the helm of the Municipal boat for a year longer, and that he does not like his post, for even his Fridays have become unruly, the press quarrelsome and the public unappreciative. He deplores that he is not permitted to retire to the ease and luxury of the Board of Revenue and expresses partial satisfaction at the Government making him an allowance for the reduced emoluments of his post of responsibility. He observed:—

They could well understand that, had he consulted his own comfort only, especially now that he was by the new law deprived of the prestige which attached to the office of Commissioner of Police, he would have begged the Government to relieve him from bearing any longer the burden of this appointment. It was a burden which he had borne now for eight years, and they would probably admit that of all the vexatious appointments in India, his was, perhaps, the most vexatious. From the nature of the position, his constant task was to carry on the administration with a standing minority, admittedly the most compromised position any administrative officer controlled by a council could fill. Again, when he did succeed he could expect little credit for it. The separation of the two appointments he held would have witnessed the termination of his subjection to the worries, disappointments, and misrepresentations which were the inseparable appanage of his post as Chairman. This he believed had also been the earlier intention of the Lieutenant-Governor; but as the time drew near and the difficulties of the amalgamation loomed more prominently on the horizon, his Honor had expressed a strong desire that he should retain charge at least for some time, and had proposed to make up to him from Provincial revenues the larger emoluments which he would have drawn had he been appointed to act in the Board of Revenue. He had felt that it would be ungracious, nay even wrong to refuse so appreciative an offer, one which carried with it such an unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the

head of the Bengal Government, and therefore, with the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, which such a proposal required, he was to remain at least a year longer in his present post.

We had given Sir Henry credit for better taste than he has displayed here. Be that as it may, we are sorry to learn that he is so anxious to cut himself off from a position in which he has been so well known. It may be very gracious in him to take his pupils into his confidence, but as this part of his oration could not have been intended for the public we do not think it desirable to notice it at any length. We shall only wish the new Corporation all success and hope that by discreet and sound administration our worst fears and misgivings will be allayed and threatened disaster averted.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

A LARGE gathering of European and native gentlemen assembled at the Government House on Tuesday last to bid good-bye to Lord Lansdowne. Allahabad was reached on Wednesday and on Thursday Sir Auckland Colvin gave a garden party to which all sections of the community were invited to meet the Viceroy. His Excellency left for Lucknow the same afternoon and halted a few hours at Cawnpore. Lucknow was reached the following morning and in the afternoon Lady Lansdowne laid the foundation stone of the new hospital for women.

THE Chief Justice who had a relapse last week is now, we are glad to learn, a little better. The Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra has obtained six months' furlough and the Hon'ble Justice Chundra Madhub Ghose for a month and half.

BABU Jagannath Khanna gave a farewell entertainment to Mr. Reynolds at the Town Hall on Saturday last.

As the applications for cards of invitations to the coming Darbar at Belvedere are considerably in excess of the number of seats available it is particularly requested that all invited persons who are unable to attend will notify the fact to the Private Secretary at their earliest convenience.

As a fitting and graceful mode of remembrance a number of large photographs of Lady Dufferin, done in porcelain and handsomely framed, are being distributed to certain hospitals in India, where they will be hung up in the wards.

WE regret to learn that the Maharao Raja of Bindi, in Rajputana, died on Friday before last after a short illness. He was eighty years of age, and had ruled his State well, since 1821.

It is expected that Mr. Dillon, Controller of Postal Accounts, will retire at the end of the year. Mr. Bladford, the Meteorological Reporter of the Government of India, retires at the end of his furlough and the early retirement of Dr. Burgess, Director of the Archaeological Department, is also announced.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Council the Fisheries Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Allen, Raja Rameshwar Singh, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, and Sir Charles Paul. Committees on the other Bills were also appointed.

MR. SPENCER'S Parachute descent will take place on the 12th instant. The feat will take place at the Tramway grounds near Cossipore. As Friday is also the Chaitro Sankranti day a great crush of people may be expected and the Ballygunj scenes will be repeated. The maidan would be the best place for the exhibition and after the keen sympathy that the people of Calcutta shewed for Mr. Spencer it is hardly gracious for him to put them to this trouble and inconvenience.

A VERY salutary change has been introduced in Calcutta. Henceforth hotel-keepers will not be allowed to keep their establishments open after twelve o'clock at night. This change has been brought about by complaints of disturbances caused by allowing them to be kept open till 2. A. M.

THOSE that pretend to consider the delegates to the National Congress as "self constituted representatives" will learn with interest that on Friday last a largely attended meeting of the inhabitants of the fourteen northern wards of Calcutta was held at the Albert Hall to perfect electoral organisation. The Hon'ble Babu Kally Nath Mitra was in the chair and it was resolved to constitute these wards into the Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division, a strong committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar C.I.E. to carry on the work and to collect funds for the Indian Political Agency, the objects of and good results arising from which were fully explained to the meeting. A smaller executive committee has also been framed consisting of two or three representatives of the different wards and through their agency it will be possible to reach every street and house in the wards. We understand a similar organisation will shortly be made in the remaining wards of the town.

A WANTON attack has been made by a contemporary upon the Nestor of the native Bar. We would not have noticed it but for the malicious insinuation about an apocryphal complaint said to have been recorded in the proceedings of a suburban public meeting. Smarting under the severe castigation which the veteran head of the vakil community justly administered to the erring journalist, who, under inspiration, blundered and maligned, in reference to the recent appointment of examiners for the D. L. examination, our contemporary has dreamt in his heavy sleep of an unsubstantial shadow which mocked and melted away. The Gamaliel who during the last thirty years has presided at the tribunal of public opinion which daily holds its meeting at the Bar Library, and whose delicate criticisms spare neither prince nor peasant, may well afford to laugh at the sneers of a perverse journalist who is not particularly scrupulous with regard to his language. Delicious viands do not suit the taste of those who habitually feed on garbage. Personal attacks on no substantial grounds should be treated with the contempt they deserve. Our only regret is that they afford occasion to captious critics for indulging in ungenerous reflections regarding a certain want of confidence which people of this country are alleged to show towards each other in their public dealings. These critics should remember that there are black spirits and white who do not mingle together, and we need hardly say that no judgment ought to be pronounced upon the national character, basing it upon the aberrations of an eccentric journalist.

FEW Viceroys before Lord Lansdowne, in their inordinate love for Simla, thought of calling Calcutta their 'home,' as His Excellency did in his admirable reply to the address of the Calcutta Municipality or of calling himself a "resident" of Calcutta as His Excellency did on Monday last in the speech His Excellency delivered in laying the foundation stone of the Volunteer Headquarters. His Excellency said:—

You have every title to any encouragement which I am able to give you. As head of the Government of India I cannot do otherwise than take a deep interest in the Volunteer organization of the country—an organization calculated to add materially to the strength of this part of the Empire. As a resident in Calcutta, I may be permitted to take a special interest in the Volunteers of the Presidency; and as your Honorary Colonel—a position which I am very proud to hold—I have a right to feel towards the battalion a sympathy greater than that with which I can be expected to regard any other Corps in the country.

His expression of deep sympathy with everything connected with Calcutta, added to the action of His Excellency in visiting the plague spots of the town will no doubt make His Excellency very popular with the lowly Ditchers who while regretting that the 'resident' has not stayed at 'home' as long as they would have desired will patiently wait for better times. The cere-

mony was not attended with the *eclat* usual on such occasions, but was performed with stern military simplicity. A silver trowel, handsomely engraved, was handed to the Viceroy, and after his Excellency had spread the mortar, the stone was lowered into its place, and was pronounced to be well and truly laid. Underneath the stone in a sealed bottle, were placed copies of the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Hindoo Patriot*, together with a plan of the building a half, double, and single pice.

As a mode of popularising the Art and economic wares of Bengal, the Trustees of the Indian Museum have arranged for the exhibition and sale of selected articles. The exhibition will be held in a portion of the Economic Museum and good results are anticipated, judging from the success that has attended similar undertakings at Lucknow and Lahore.

As a result of the change in the Abkari system in the Howrah District where the outstill system has been uncompromisingly condemned, two depots are to be established at Sulkea and Uluberiah to supply the district with liquor which will be obtained from the Government distillery at Manik-tollah. The duty per gallon has been raised from 4 to 5 Rs. to bring it to a level with Calcutta which will tell upon consumption and will at the same time go to some extent to stop illicit trade with Calcutta. The Abkari Department will have to keep a vigilant watch on smuggling, as otherwise not only will the reform be wholly infructuous but Government revenue will also suffer, which may hereafter be made a plea for reversion to the old and objectionable system. The number of shops has also been reduced by ten. This is a fair beginning and we have no doubt that good results will follow. The number of shops in certain localities at all events is capable of further reduction, we are told. But in these matters of details sympathetic local authorities ought to be the best judges and we are not prepared to pronounce any opinion till the new system has had a fair trial. We trust the reform will be shortly introduced in other districts also and not be confined to Howrah and Hugly alone to which the agitation was by some accident directed for the most part. The evil is the same everywhere and although uniformity cannot be obtained all at once it ought to be aimed at from the beginning.

WE wish we could reproduce from the *Englishman* its leaderette on testimonial-giving in England. It comes *apropos* of the movement now being made by some people in Calcutta for a testimonial to Mr. Reynolds. They want to raise a subscription for a portrait of the retiring gentleman. Of his claims to such an honor we shall say nothing. A correspondent the other day contradicted us with a long array of facts to show that we were wrong, and we shall not court a second infliction, particularly as we find that even the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech the other night said very little that would in any way contradict our correspondent. Among large communities there always must be differences of opinion in regard to certain matters, and gratitude, in most cases, implies a lively sense of favors to come. Of course much cannot be expected from retiring officers, but the influence of their friends, who inspire such manifestations of gratitude is always potent. Mr. Secretary This, or Mr. Secretary That, or Mr. Somebodyelse, who is more or less in the secrets of such movements, has always some favour or other to grant to subservient toadies. Such is the nature of toadyism everywhere and it is too late in the day to dispute about it. Among subject nations the affection must be as inevitable as measles. It was at one time so prevalent that a Civil Servant could not think of moving from one district to another without a manifestation of the kind, and the Government was compelled to pass certain rules prohibiting their servants from receiving or in any way encouraging testimonials. The only exceptions made to this rule are Viceroys, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors. That rule is now in full force, and we could name many instances of Muffasil Judges refusing even to sit for their portraits as testimonials from those who are

subject to them, and the question now is, how can Mr. Reynolds, who is not a Viceroy, nor a Governor, nor even a Lieutenant-Governor, sit for a portrait, or how can those who profess to be loyal subjects transgress the law of the land? It is said in the case of Mr. Reynolds that he is short-sighted, and a form of moral myopia would not perceive the inconsistency of his conduct; but those who desire to give him an address or a portrait are well-known to be keen and far-sighted enough, and they should not break the law under which they live.

WE have just received from Dr. Theodore Duka a brochure entitled "Childbed Fever; Its Causes and Prevention: a Life's History." It has the double object of tracing the causes of a very dangerous disease and at the same time giving a *resumé* of the labours of a Hungarian physician, Dr. Ignatius Philippus Semmelweis, and in both respects it is not very attractive to the general Indian reader. At the same time the disease it treats of is even more fatal in Indian towns than in Europe, and the life of the worthy medical gentleman displays a singular devotion to his profession, and the success with which it was persevered in is exemplary in every respect. The brochure, therefore, should be widely known in this country. It would be out of place in this paper to give the substance of the book further than to say that it traces most cases of childbed fever to blood-poisoning produced by direct contact with putrifying animal matter, or, as the Doctors would describe it, to *septicæmic* and *pyæmic* conditions, and its prevention, we may look mainly if not entirely to scrupulous cleanliness on the part not only of patients, but also of attending physicians and midwives. From figures given it appears that in certain hospitals the mortality was reduced from 16 to less than 1 per cent. mainly by obliging the physicians and attendants to resort to the use of soap and antiseptics in washing their hands and bed-cloths. Our physicians would learn an important lesson in the Art of Healing if they would scrupulously adhere to the injunctions of the learned Doctor.

THE triumph of General Boulanger has not lasted long. The French Government are determined to prosecute the General for the part he took in the manifesto issued by the League of Patriots protesting against the bombardment of Atchinoff. The Republican party demand his arrest and imprisonment and that of the other leaders of the League of Patriots. The Chamber of Deputies has after a tumultuous debate given authority to Government to prosecute the General on the ground of his attempting to overthrow the Republic. The following of the General is still very strong and M. Bonchez the public prosecutor declined to undertake the prosecutions, with the result that he was dismissed. M. Quesney has superseded Mr. Bonchez. The trial of Mr. Deroulede, three Deputies, and one Senator for belonging to a secret Society, namely, the Patriotic League, has commenced. This trial is irrespective of the impending prosecution of General Boulanger, which will be on a charge of treason. General Boulanger is at present in hiding to avoid his expected arrest, and has issued a manifesto, dated from Brussels, in which he states that he will not submit to a trial for treason by the Senate, and will remain in Belgium until the general elections take place. The Belgians however demand the expulsion of the General. Anti-Boulangist demonstrations have taken place at Brussels, and several Boulangist deputies have arrived from Paris. The Senate will assemble to-day at the High Court of Paris to go on with the trial very likely in the absence of the accused.

THE funeral of John Bright took place at the Quaker's churchyard at Brougham on the 29th ultimo. It was most impressive and was attended by thousands of people belonging to all parties. The vacancy caused in Central Birmingham by the death of the great Tribune has brought on a triangular contest between Conservatives, Liberal Unionists and Gladstonian Liberals. Lord Randolph Churchill declines to stand for the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists will support Mr. Albert Bright in his efforts to secure his lamented father's seat. We trust the son will

prove worthy of the father in every way and will inherit the large sympathies for oppressed and injured humanity which distinguished him all through his life.

THE sittings of the Parnell Commission were resumed on Tuesday, when Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the defence in a long speech which lasted four days. He said that the misgovernment and the exactions of landlords in Ireland were the causes of all the crimes there. He impeached the persistent prejudice of the *Times* against the Irish.

THE Additional Recorder's Court at Rangoon has been abolished and before resuming his substantive appointment on the Bench of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Mr. MacEwan goes on a long leave to England. Mr. Millet also has gone on furlough and Mr. Sconce, the second Judge, officiates for him. We are very glad to learn that the vacancy thus caused on the bench will be again worthily filled by Babu Jadunath Roy, the Judge of the Sealdah Small Cause Court. During the short time that Babu Jadunath Roy was on the Calcutta Bench he gave entire satisfaction to suitors and the profession alike, and to pass over his unquestionably superior claims for the sake of providing some briefless European Barrister would be a serious injustice to the gentleman himself and to the distinguished Service of which he is an ornament. The Government of Bengal was in fact under a sort of pledge when the last arrangement was made to recognise the claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service at the next opportunity and will not, we are sure, act contrary to it. The somewhat fanciful argument about the necessity of manning the Court by European Judges entirely will not hold water considering that the bulk of the work of the Court is between natives, and judges of their hue and creed would understand and decide their disputes much better and much more quickly than untrained juniors, unacquainted with the elements of accounts and wholly unversed in the manners, language and customs of the country. If trained "native" Barristers like Messrs K. M. Chatterjee and Abul Hosen, and "native" Sub-Judges, like Babu Jadunath Roy be deemed unfit to adjudicate on European claims, the existing number of European Judges on the bench ought to be amply sufficient for the purpose. It is not possible that tried officers of the stamp of Babu Jadunath Roy will let work accumulate "while he is learning his work." If suits instituted to-day are finally tried eighteen or twenty four months hence, it is the fault of the system and of the Government that does not maintain a sufficient staff of Judges. Individuals who admittedly do their best are not accountable for this deplorable state of affairs. We have no doubt that Sir Stuart Bayley will not let his judgment be obscured by these false issues.

THE "Homœopathic Therapeutics of Intermittent and other Fevers and their Concomitant complications with Clinical experiences from Thirty years' practice," is from the pen of an author now verging on 70 years. Though his modesty has made him keep back his name, those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance know that the author, though never a "paid practitioner," was one of the first to introduce and establish Homœopathy in Bengal, and the life's work of the scholar and the recluse—the good man that strongly reminds one of the godly "Wanderer" of Wordsworth—has been the mission of the angel of mercy, and during the past thirty years thousands of sufferers have obtained cure and relief from this ardent amateur, who yields to no professional gentlemen in the range of his study or the depth of knowledge of his subject. Twenty-five years ago he published the first manual of Homœopathic treatment in Bengali, and he has ever since systematically contributed to its growing literature much to its benefit and advantage. The present publication which is a companion volume to an excellent Repertory published by him a few years back completes the labour of many years of close study, comparison of notes and clinical research. The subject has been fully treated and about the whole range of Homœopathic Books and

Magazine literature has been traversed. The collection of symptoms is very full and the list of what are called old and new remedies treated of in the work is exhaustive. The subject has been handled in a clear, terse and methodical way and technicalities have been successfully popularised without sacrificing science. The introduction itself is of much value and affords much curious information. Malaria and its causes and its hygienic and other preventions are treated fully and the author passes in review all the known systems of cure, viz., the orthodox system, Kaviaraji, Hydropathy, Homœopathy, Mesmerism, Astral Therapeutics, Light Cure &c added to which is an interesting note on the popular dietary of India with tables of statistics which ought to be very valuable. There is also a note on diets of valitudinarians. We have no faith in the Homœopathic mode of treatment, but still we cannot help recommending the work to those who are interested in the progress of Homœopathy in this country.

Correspondence.

MAHARAJAH OF INDORE AND KHASGI ESTATE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT).

SIR,—You referred in a recent issue to the Memorial which the Maharani of Indore forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for the redress of certain grievances. You will be sorry to learn that the Government of India have refused to interfere in the matter of the serious disputes which now exist between the Maharajah and the Dowager Maharani of Indore and the result of this non-interference has so much excited the stepson (Maharaja) against his step-mother (Maharani) that the Maharajah, we understand, is practising the utmost oppression and tyranny upon her by depriving her of the salutes she is entitled to from the estate, by prohibiting the body-guards from accompanying Her Highness when she goes from one place to another, and what is worse by depriving Her Highness of all the comforts of life to which she was accustomed from her very infancy. The Maharaja's oppression did not stop there, he even went to the length of conspiring with all her old servants and depriving her of their services. Those that were unscrupulous, submitted (not without ample bribes) and those that were faithful and expressed their desire to adhere to Her Highness were forcibly turned out and were threatened to be more severely dealt with in case they ever attempted to enter the gates of Indore. Her Highness having thus been most unjustly deprived of all her confidential and faithful servants and adherents her life and property have become very insecure and she had no other alternative than to represent her grievances to His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharajah might have succeeded with the immense wealth at his command in winning over the less scrupulous servants, but there is yet a person staunch and devoted to the Maharani viz Mr. Rungaroo Raoji Rege who seems to be the only prop and mainstay of the Maharani at this juncture, he has devoted his life to her cause and if it was not for his devotedness to her, her grievances could not have seen the light of day and she would have pined away in sorrow and misery without any chance of her grievances being ventilated in the public newspapers. Thus the life of a Dowager Maharani of an Independent Chief has become a burden to her in consequence of the atrocities of the Maharajah towards her.

The attitude of neutrality assumed by the British Government is not very satisfactory and considering the well-known despotic nature of His Highness the Maharajah Sivajirao Holkar most disastrous consequences might follow unless the Paramount Power at once intervenes.

We understand and have every reason to believe that His Highness the Maharajah has been so much elated at the acceptance of his subscription of a lac of Rupees towards the Imperial Institute, London, that, he is confident that he has secured a friend in Court and is above all law and discipline and can practise with impunity most violent acts of tyranny and oppression upon his own step-mother. If however, the Maharaja is lost to all sense of devotion to those who stand in loco parentis and if he feels no obligation either moral or religious to those who are entitled to such considerations then our paternal Government should lose no time in coming forward in imparting lessons of truth, morality and virtue. If rumours are to be believed the moral atmosphere at

Indore is very deplorable and it is a dark spot upon the honor and good name of the British Government that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue.

JUSTICE.

"A FRIEND OF MINE."

TRAVELLERS who have gone "far countries for to see," say that they find human nature pretty much the same all the world over.

They find wide variance in colour of skin, in physical contour, in mental characteristics, but in the essential elements that control social conduct the human family is a brotherhood.

The law, unwritten, found in no statute book, enforced by no court decrees, but having an influence circumscribed only by the limits of earthly space, is the law of kindness.

Among peoples where cruelty to human kind is almost a fixed habit, who are relentless foes, and as friends scarcely less to be dreaded, whose savage natures revel in fiendish atrocities, there yet lingers the spark of divinity which lifts man above the beasts.

Sorrow melts the human heart wherever found, and sympathy mingles its tears with grief all the world over. Where pity does not dwell, there lives nothing of human kind. It is "the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

What a terrible world this would be to live in were it not for the sympathy and loving-kindness shown us when sorrow comes, for it is decreed that in all lives "some days must be dark and dreary."

The thousands of voluntary testimonials which the proprietors of Warner's SAFE Cure have received in regard to the efficacy of that remedy, reveal this "touch of nature" in a peculiar manner. The great majority of them acknowledge that it was through some kind friend who, in pity for their sufferings, had made known to them the wonderful merits of this great remedy.

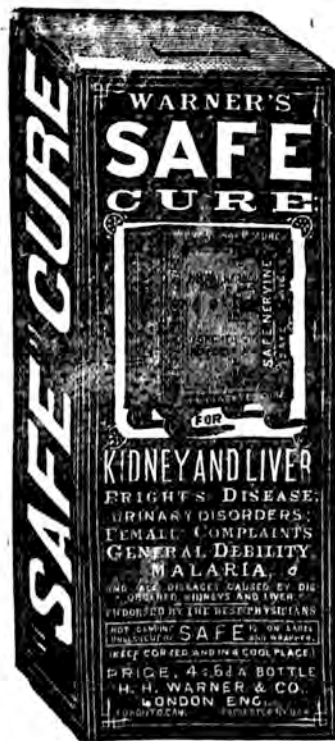
The testimonial of Mr. William H. Pearce, of 45, St. Anne Street, Liverpool, England, is a fair sample. For months he was greatly troubled with terrible pains in the small of his back, and was constantly obliged to rest from his duties. He had no appetite, food being obnoxious to him, and his mouth in the morning tasted greasy, and his tongue was thickly coated. He consulted his medical man, who informed him that he was suffering from kidney disease. He made use of the doctor's prescriptions, but did not improve. "At last," he says, "a friend advised me to try Warner's SAFE Cure, which I did, and continued taking it regularly, according to directions, for some three months, with the result that to-day I am a perfectly cured man, and have none of the distressing symptoms from which I previously suffered."

How many men there are to-day in the world, rounding out lives of usefulness, making the world happier and better, who would have long since passed to the other shore, had it not been for the loving-kindness of friends shown in the practical way mentioned by Mr. Pearce.

This great remedy, of whose merits people from all quarters of the globe bear willing testimony, can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL



DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Government Notifications**Calcutta Gazette, April 3, 1889.**

GENERAL.—Babu Sita Nath Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on settlement duty in the District of Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation VII of 1822.

Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for two weeks under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 4th February last.

Mr. Syud Nurul Huda, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Gya.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sungu, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. A. Forbes, Magistrate and Collector, furlough for six months, and Mr. J. T. Babonau, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr. H. Mosely, on furlough.

Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr. H. G. Sharp.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 17th instant, vice Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, on furlough.

Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 23rd instant, vice Mr. R. C. Dutt, on privilege leave.

The services of Mr. M. E. Bradford, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Babu Nobin Kristo Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Gish Chunder Dass Gupta, Temporary Khas Tehsildar of the Satkania Circle, in the District of Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Kutubdia in that District, but will continue to act in his present appointment until further orders.

Munshi Amjad Ali, Canungoe, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Kutubdia, in the District of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Gish Chunder Dass Gupta, or until further orders.

Mr. W. F. Meres, District and Sessions Judge, Noakholly, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 3rd April, 1889.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Dinagore, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 6th December, 1887.

This cancels the order of the 4th March, 1889, appointing Mr. T. Inglis to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for one month under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II. (B. C.) 1888 will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 11th April 1889, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1 With the reference to the letter of Government of the 2nd February and 12th ultimo regarding the proposed Central Road, the Chairman to move—

"That the Commissioners do reply to the Government letter of the 2nd February to the following effect:—That in the event of the loan of 2 lacs being made to the Commissioners without interest for 3 years, to meet the interest on a loan raised for the construction of the new road, the Commissioners will, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, raise a loan under Section 404 of the Act, and construct the road in the manner recommended in para. 12 of the Sub-Committee's report of the 8th November 1888."

2. The names of the Commissioners who have expressed their willingness to serve in the several Committees, will also be laid before the Meeting, and the personnel of the Committees chosen.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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JESSOP & CO.,**PHOENIX IRON WORKS, CALCUTTA.****ESTABLISHED 1799.****Engineers, Contractors, Brass and Iron Founders****Machinery, Metal, Hardware Merchants &c.,****SOLE AGENTS FOR**

J. & H. GWYMIE'S—"Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps, and Pumping Engines. (Fixed and Portable.)

ROBEY & CO'S.—"Portable Semifixed and Horizontal Engines, Boilers, Roller Mills &c.

GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO'S.—Rotary Pumps for Steam and Hand Power, Single and Double Acting Lift and Force Pumps. Fire Engines.

B. F. AVERY & SON'S.—"Gold Medal" Hindustan Ploughs. (Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84).

BOOTH & CO'S.—Celebrated "Lion" Brand Cement, equal in quality to any imported.

UNITED ASBESTOS CO'S—Patent Asbestos Packing and Millboard Jointing, Patent Asbestos, Fire Proofs Paints.

ROGER'S "RAJAH" SUGAR-CANE MILLS.—Constructed entirely of iron.

MERCE'S Patent Cast Iron Portable Oil Mills. Medal Calcutta Exhibition (1883-4.)

JESSOP & CO'S—Horizontal Oil Press, for Hand Power, Extra Strong Construction. Seed Crushing Machine to supply this press with Crushed Seeds.

We also supply Iron Roofing, Iron Buildings and Structures of every description, suitable for open and enclosed Shedding and Stores: Iron Bungalows, Tea Houses and Coolie Lines &c.

Designs furnished, with Complete Estimates for all General Engineering work, Bridges &c.

77



ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ENKONIA

a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Ask Chemists Rose and Cream. and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England. 67

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatti on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,

CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889.

84

N. MUKHOPADHYA'S,

BANOSKATY CHURNO.

(i. e.)

VEGETABLE POWDER.

By the application of which no operation is necessary. It is a sure cure for Carbuncles Tumors, Scarfulas, Abscess, Erysipelas Boils and every sort of painful inflammation as well as for Severe Headaches. Its curative effect is visible after 2 or 3 applications by the disappearance of all pain and irritation. Price per packet Rs. 2 sufficient to effect a cure. Agent Jodu Gopal Bundapadhyia D. 30 No. 126 Gonesh Mohallah Benares.

62 Grey Street, Calcutta.

3 April 89.

SIR,

When suffering from a number of bad boils in my arm pit lately I tried your invaluable "Banospoty Churno" and found it to have marvellous effects the burning pain of the rising boils which made me almost restless was cooled, I should say in no time and after I had used the "Churno" twice I could sleep the whole night without break. When Doctors said I must undergo operation for each boil I had and your "Churno" cured me without a scratch on any boiles. I would recommend all persons who are afraid of Surgical operation to try your "Churno" and when once they have done it I am sure they will one and all join me in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of the "Banospoty Churno."

Yours &c.

NANDA GOPAL ROY.

Attorney at Law.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

JURA SANKO, CALCUTTA.

16th March 1889.

SIR,

With deep-felt gratitude I have to inform you of the marvellous cure effected by your "Banospoty Churno" of an Abscess on my knee pan from which I have been suffering most horribly. I cannot but call it a miraculous cure for on three applications it at once relieved me from all pain and irritation and cured me perfectly within a few days.

Yours &c.

Hurry Dass Paul Proprietor of Mullick Nephew & Co.

SURAH RAJ BATY.

Calcutta 28th February 1889.

SIR,

With much pleasure I have to inform you that I tried your "Banospoty Churno" on four different persons suffering from Carbuncles with signal success. After three or four applications every one of them felt at once relieved of all those excruciating

pains which had made them sleepless for days before and got perfectly cured within a few days. Among these four was my old mother-in-law; she was all along under the treatment of able Doctors and at last when we were fully despaired of her recovery and had no hope of her surviving the night I tried your "Banospoty Churno" and to the astonishment of all she wonderfully recovered within a week. I have lately tried your "Banospoty Churno" in a case of severe headache and I am glad to say that within a short time it perfectly cured the patient. This "Banospoty Churno" is indeed a most wonderful medicine and I have not the least hesitation in recommending it as a household medicine for every family.

Yours etc.

85.

BROJENDR OLALA MITRA.

THE LOWIS JUBILEE SANITARIUM.

The above Institution will re-open for the present year on the 1st April next. All Indians (except Europeans and Eurasians,) who are invalids or who require a change of air for the benefit of their health, are admitted on their own application or that of their relative or friends and on advancing a week's charges according to following rates per head per diem.

	1st Class 1 person in a room.	2nd Class 2 or 3 persons in a room.	3rd Class several persons in a room.
Hindoo Orthodox Deptt....	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
General Department.....	4 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0

* A 2nd person taken with the same room by a 1 class in mate will be charged for at Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Children under 12 accompanying their parents are charged at half, but sick children are charged at three fourth of the above rate. For further particulars apply to

T. N. CHUCKERBURY

83. Darjiling.

Assistant Secretary.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

Bombay. 2, Chowringhee Road. Calcutta

After 2 years hard study combined with practical experience they are now enabled to place upon the market watches at such prices combined with first class quality as will defy competition.

No. 71.—The Roberts Campaign Keyless Watch Nickel Silver Case ½ plate movement. Patent Horizontal 4 Rubies and adjusted Rs. 7-2 Nett.

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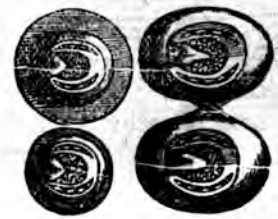
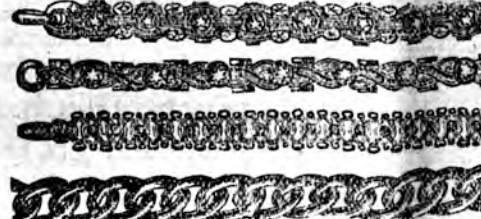
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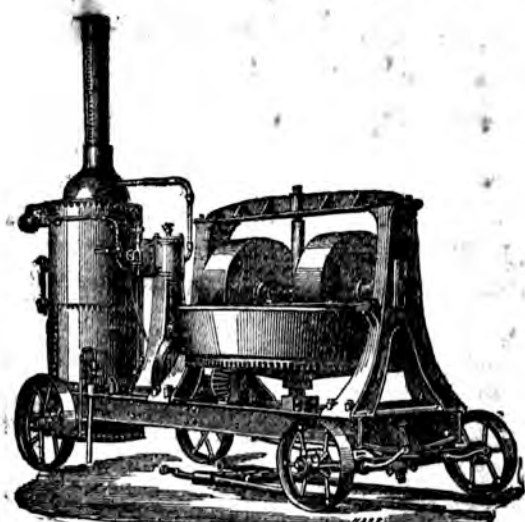
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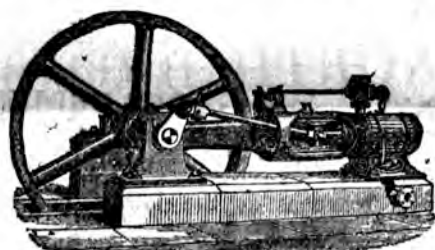
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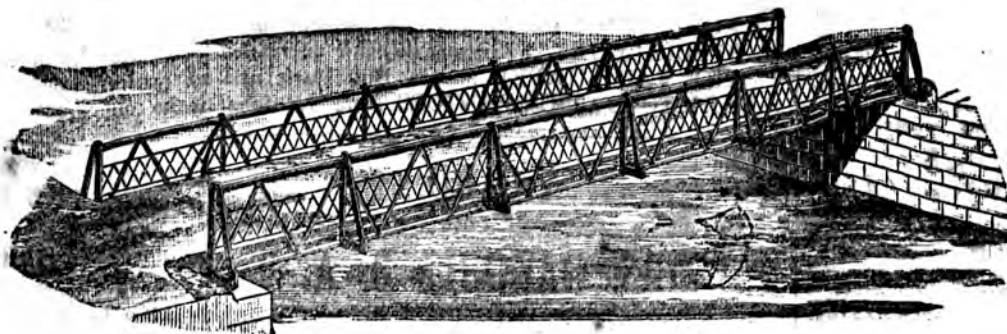
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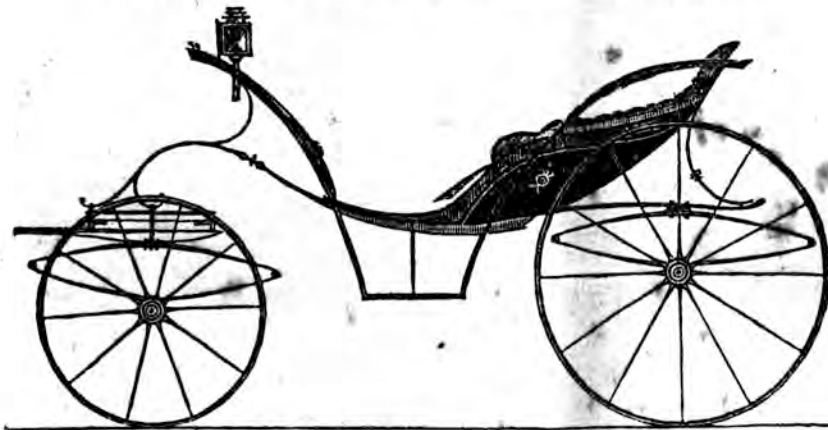
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The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£700,00
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£26,00

Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.
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Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

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All who suffer find sure relief from

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The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.

It has driven out from the system

Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout

After years of semi-helplessness and suffering; while in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in

Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs

Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.

Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as

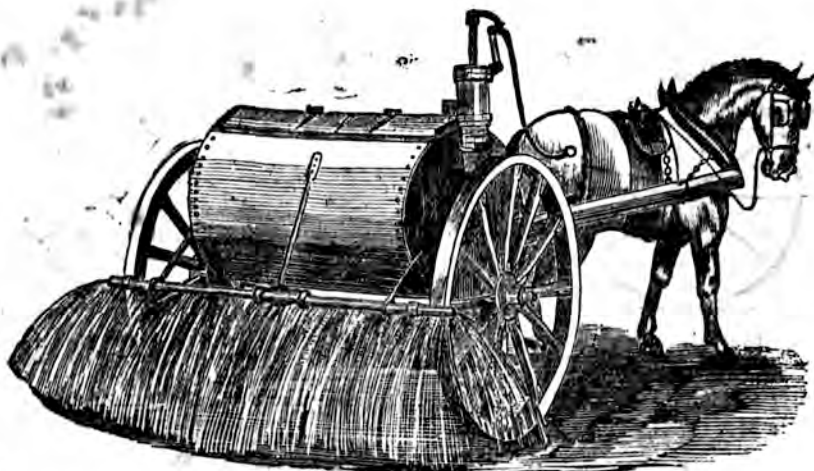
The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.

Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 Re. each.

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, Bathgate and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

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This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse

...	Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose	...
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra	... 8-0 "

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.*To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.*

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

cover ...	Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ...	... 70-0 "
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra	... 8-8 "

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectacles.



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Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

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OPTICIANS TO THE
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Ophthalmic Surgeons in
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prescribe them to their
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I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your 'pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, short winding Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, jewelled, enamelled dial, bold figures and hands, shewing two times with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. r. p. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Misha from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says:—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15."

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R. S. ALBERT & Co's Compound Phosphoric Elix-ir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

R. S. ALBERT CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co. Allahabad. 54.

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From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the E-ssence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estab. writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the 'Pioneer' if you think fit." "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all or them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recom-mended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend these suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jan, Deccan. 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Fotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public.

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The results obtained under the NEW-YORK LIFE's Tontine Policies show that they furnish the best insurance of any policy written.

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86,832	£1,000	1 yr. Endt.	£1,052	£13 0 19	4 33
94,090	" 1,500	10 " "	" 1,608	" 20 14 6	41
109,124	" 1,000	10 " "	" 1,080	" 13 02 12	0 43
91,800	" 1,000	15 " "	" 990	" 1,483 15 2	25 "
93,475	" 500	15 " "	" 502	" 751 15 7	30 "
93,769	" 1,000	15 " "	" 1,004	" 1,503 11 5	31 "
92,441	" 1,000	20 " "	" 734 11 3	" 1,020 2 7	32 "
92,767	" 1,000	20 " "	" 746 17 6	" 1,034 5 0	35 "
92,183	" 1,000	20 " "	" 853 7 0	" 1,155 19 5	47 "
91,073	" 2,000	Plain Life.	" 701 0 0	" 669 7 4	43 "
100,774	" 1,000	" "	" 209 5 10	" 184 0 0	27 "
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90,796	" 500	" "	" 243 10 0	" 267 11 10	41 "

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S. K. DAS
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১। কোম্পানীর এই যোক্তার ফারমে সর্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে কাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রেতার বা নির্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বল পৌছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুণ্ণ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। স্বীকৃতকৃতী।
প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন স্বর্ণের ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা।

পৌখরাজের গজুরী।
(প্রীর ই রার ন্যায় উজল) ২০—১৬,,
বিনাপাইনের শীল অজুরী ১৬—১০,,
কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার অঙ্গাঙ্গমস্তুক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইত।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১১০, ১১, ১ তোলা
কাড় ইয়ারিং ১১০, ১১/০
ডায়মন কাটা বাজ ১১ তোলা

হুগাপুজা কান।
খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!
এত দিনে ৬৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুখী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান স্থানান্তরিত ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, হুগাপুজার চাঁদীর অঙ্কুরে, জীর্ণকায় এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমন্তক গওদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকঘর চ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গজা-বসুনা মল।
মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা
ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

পানাপাত চুড়ী।
এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক জুলা, মূল্য
তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা
পাতে ৬০ ৮০,,
তারের তিন থাক বাজ ও অস্থায়ী পত্র চিক।
মূল্য প্রতিজ ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পত্রিকাগুলি কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকঘর চ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষভরক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—
বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাস্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্মী, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিফেট, হুমকা। চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, জলিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্টার লক্ষ্মী, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, টাইবাস, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, মৌলভী মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাঢ়ী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লক্ষ্মনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিফেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেজের সওয়াল, ত্রিনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেজের দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere. 29

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